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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 **PART III**

SEC FILE NUMBER 8 -52218

FACING PAGE Washington DC Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	1/1/2012	AND ENDING	12/31/2012
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A.	REGISTRANT IDENT	IFICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:			
Gagnon Securities, LLC			OFFICIAL USE ONLY
			FIRM ID. NO.
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSIN	ESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No	.)	
1370 Avenue of the Americas	24th Floo	<u>r </u>	
	(No. and Street)		
New York	New York	.	10019
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PER Susan DuMont	SON TO CONTACT IN REGA	RD TO THIS REPORT	212-554-5081
en e			(Area Code Telephone No.)
В.	ACCOUNTANT IDENT	TFICATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT who	ose opinion is contained in this I	Report*	
Rothstein Kass			
	(Name if individual, state last, first,	middle name)	
4 Becker Farm Road	Roseland	New Jersey	07068
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			
X Certified Public Accountant			
☐ Public Accountant ☐ Accountant not resident in United	States or any of its possessions		
	FOR OFFICIAL USE O	NLY	
			5

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.



OATH OR AFFIRMATION

		Susan DuMont	, swear (or affirm) that, to
st of	-	ccompanying financial statement and supp	그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그
	Gagnon Securities, LLC		, as of
	December 31		er swear (or affirm) that neither the company
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	officer of director has any proprietary inter-	rest in any account classified solely as that of
uste	omer, except as follows:		
			To the second of
			Signature
		<u> </u>	$C \Gamma \sim$
			CFO
_/	La Francisco	Stew	Title
77	emy & Den	1	
	Notary Public		
	$\cdot l$	MENRY C. BEINSTEIN Notary Fords. State of New York	
		No. 0276575	
is re	eport** contains (check all appl	icable boxes) on Expires August 31,	
	a) Facing page.		
	b) Statement of Financial Cond	ition.	
	c) Statement of Income (Loss).		
	d) Statement of Changes in Financial	ancial Condition.	
	· · · · · ·	ckholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Prop	rietor's Capital.
	· ·	pilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors	-
	g) Computation of Net Capital.	Anno Substantia to Stant of Stanton	
		ion of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to R	2ule 15c3-3
		Possession or control Requirements Under	
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(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		on of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
	•	on of the Reserve Requirements Under Ex	
()		e audited and unaudited Statements of Fina	ancial Condition with respect to methods of con-
-	solidation.		
	1) An Oath or Affirmation.	nontal Danout	
	m) A copy of the SIPC Supplem	_	in the contract of the date of the constitute of the
			to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
. `	o) Independent auditor's report	<u> </u>	
(Schedule of segregation requestream pursuant to Rule 171-5. 	uirements and funds in segregationcustom	ners' regulated commodity futures account

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2012

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Certified Public Accountants Rothstein Kass 4 Becker Farm Road Roseland, NJ 07068 tel 973.994.6666 fax 973.994.0337 www.rkco.com Beverly Hills
Datlas
Denver
Grand Cayman
New York
Roseland
San Francisco
Walnut Creek

Rothstein Kass

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To Gagnon Securities, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Gagnon Securities, LLC (the "Company") as of December 31, 2012 that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the related notes to the financial statement.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the statement of financial condition in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the statement of financial condition that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the statement of financial condition based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the statement of financial condition, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the statement of financial condition in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the statement of financial condition.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gagnon Securities, LLC as of December 31, 2012 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Roseland, New Jersey February 22, 2013

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

December 31, 2012		
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	166,969
Receivable from clearing broker	1	,930,388
Furniture, fixtures and leasehold improvements, net		327,302
Other assets		371,157
	\$ 2	,795,816
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities Employee compensation payable Accounts payable and accrued expenses Total liabilities	\$ 1	551,659 660,929 ,212,588
Members' equity Members' equity Capital notes receivable from members Total members' equity		,125,794 (542,566) ,583,228
	\$ 2	2,795,816

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Nature of business

Gagnon Securities, LLC (the "Company") is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the state of Delaware on October 21, 1999. The Company provides brokerage and investment services to its clients and clears all customer securities transactions through its clearing broker pursuant to a fully disclosed clearance agreement and is therefore exempt from the requirement of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 15c3-3 under paragraph k(2)(ii).

The Company is a registered broker-dealer and a registered investment advisor with the SEC and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA").

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

These financial statements were approved by management and available for issuance on February 22, 2013. Subsequent events have been evaluated through this date.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers its investments in short-term money market accounts to be cash equivalents.

Valuation of Investments in Securities and Securities at Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy

In accordance with GAAP, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. In accordance with GAAP, a fair value hierarchy for inputs is used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Valuation of Investments in Securities and Securities at Fair Value - Definition and Hierarchy (continued)

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors including, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

Investments in Securities

The Company values investments in securities and securities sold short that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year.

Many cash and over-the-counter ("OTC") contracts have bid and ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that the marketplace participants are willing to pay for an asset. Ask prices represent the lowest price that the marketplace participants are willing to accept for an asset. For securities whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, the Company's valuation policies do not require that fair value always be a predetermined point in the bid-ask range. The Company's policy for securities traded in the OTC markets and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are valued at their last reported "bid" price if held long, and last reported "ask" price if sold short.

Revenue and Expense Recognition from Securities Transactions

Proprietary securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis. Commission revenue and related expenses arising from customer securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Furniture, Fixtures and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, fixtures and leasehold improvements is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The Company provides for depreciation and amortization as follows:

Asset	Estimated Useful Life	Principal Method
Furniture and fixtures Office and other equipment Leasehold improvements Artwork	5 years 5 years lease term	Straight-line Straight-line Straight-line Not depreciated

Income Taxes

The Company is a limited liability company, and treated as a partnership for income tax reporting purposes. The Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") provides that any income or loss is passed through to the members for federal and state income tax purposes. The Company is subject to local unincorporated business taxes in the jurisdiction in which it operates. Accordingly, the Company has not provided for federal or state income taxes.

At December 31, 2012, management has determined that the Company had no uncertain tax positions that would require financial statement recognition. This determination will always be subject to ongoing reevaluation as facts and circumstances may require. The Company remains subject to U.S. federal and state income tax audits for all periods subsequent to 2009.

The determination of the Company's provision for income taxes requires significant judgment, the use of estimates, and the interpretation and application of complex tax laws. Significant judgment is required in assessing the timing and amounts of deductible and taxable items and the probability of sustaining uncertain tax positions. The benefits of uncertain tax positions are recorded in the Company's financial statements only after determining a more-likely-than-not probability that the uncertain tax positions will withstand challenge, if any, from tax authorities. When facts and circumstances change, the Company reassesses these probabilities and records any changes in the financial statements as appropriate. Accrued interest and penalties related to income tax matters are classified as a component of income tax expense.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Securities Owned

Securities owned are valued at market and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in the statement of operations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

3. Fair value measurements

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy as described in the Company's significant accounting policies in Note 2.

Investments that are not readily marketable are stated at the Company's estimate of fair value. At December 31, 2012, the Company's investments consisted of an investment in a private company. The fair value of this investment has been estimated by the management of the Company in the absence of readily ascertainable market values.

The following table presents additional information about Level 3 assets measured at fair value. Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair value of positions that the Company has classified within the Level 3 category. As a result, the unrealized gains and losses for assets and liabilities within the Level 3 category may include changes in fair value that were attributable to both observable (e.g., changes in market interest rates) and unobservable (e.g., changes in unobservable long-dated volatilities) inputs.

The following is a reconciliation of investments in which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) were used in determining fair value:

Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 1,872
Unrealized loss	 (1,872)
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ -

4. Furniture, fixtures and leasehold improvements

Details of furniture, fixtures and leasehold improvements at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	\$ 422,692
Office and other equipment	1,810,279
Leasehold improvements	521,773
Artwork	15,085
	 2,769,829
Less accumulated depreciation	
and amortization	 (2,442,527)
	\$ 327,302

Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 amounted to approximately \$87,000.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

5. Net capital requirement

The Company, as a member of FINRA, is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1. This Rule requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 and that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2012, the Company's net capital was approximately \$885,000, which was approximately \$799,000 in excess of its minimum requirement of \$86,101.

6. Off-balance sheet risk

Pursuant to a clearance agreement, the Company introduces all of its securities transactions to a clearing broker on a fully-disclosed basis. All of the customers' money balances and long and short security positions are carried on the books of the clearing broker. In accordance with the clearance agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify the clearing broker for losses, if any, which the clearing broker may sustain from carrying securities transactions introduced by the Company. In accordance with industry practice and regulatory requirements, the Company and the clearing broker monitor collateral on the customers' accounts.

Proprietary accounts held at the clearing broker ("PAIB assets") are considered allowable assets in the computation of net capital pursuant to an agreement between the Company and the clearing broker which requires, among other things, for the clearing broker to perform a computation for PAIB assets similar to the customer reserve computation set forth in Rule 15c3-3.

7. Related party transactions

The Company provides research and other operational and administrative support services to, and executes securities transactions on behalf of, related investment companies and investment partnerships. Commissions earned from these related investment companies and investment partnerships for the year ended December 31, 2012 amounted to approximately \$189,000. The Company did not charge these related investment companies and investment partnerships for operating overhead costs incurred on their behalf for the year ended December 31, 2012.

8. Concentrations of credit risk

In the normal course of business, the Company's customer activities involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various customer securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet risk in the event the customer or other broker is unable to fulfill its contracted obligations and the Company has to purchase or sell the financial instrument underlying the contract at a loss.

The Company maintains its cash balances in certain financial institutions which, at times, may exceed the federally insured limits. The Company is subject to credit risk to the extent any financial institution with which it conducts business is unable to fulfill contractual obligations on its behalf. Management monitors the financial condition of such financial institutions and does not anticipate any losses from these counterparties.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

9. Exemption from Rule 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from the SEC Rule 15c3-3 and, therefore, is not required to maintain a "Special Reserve Bank Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers".

10. Commitments and contingencies

The Company is obligated under a non-cancellable operating lease for office space expiring through March 2015. Future minimum annual rental payments at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,

2013 2014 2015	\$ 652,000 652,000 135,000
	\$ 1,439,000

Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 amounted to approximately \$688,000.

11. Employee benefit plan

The Company maintains a profit-sharing plan (the "Plan"), pursuant to Section 401(a) of the IRC for substantially all full-time, salaried employees. The Plan is funded entirely by the Company and contributions are made on a discretionary basis. The Company accrued approximately \$476,000 for pension plan contributions, which is included in employee compensation payable on the statement of financial condition.